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BOX: PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: Patent Application for PUMPSKID FOR SUCTION ANCHORS

Our File No. 901033-14

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for filing are the following papers relating to the subject application, Rex A. Dodd, Inventor.

1. Specification;
2. Declaration and Power of Attorney;
3. Assignment;
4. Formal Drawings (11 sheets);
5. Check in the amount of \$970.00 to cover the filing fee; and
6. Postcard receipt.

It is believed no additional fee is due at this time. If this is incorrect, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 07-0153.

Very truly yours,

Michael A. O'Neil

Registration No. 23,007

Enclosures

cc: Johannes Treu

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PATENT

PUMPSKID FOR SUCTION ANCHORS

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PATENT

PUMPSKID FOR SUCTION ANCHORS

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a pumpskid useful in conjunction with a remotely operated vehicle for installing and removing suction anchors in deep water installations.

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BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

U.S. Patent No. 4,318,641 granted to Hogervorst on March 9, 1982, and assigned to Shell Oil Company discloses a suction anchor. Briefly, a suction anchor comprises a length of steel tubing having a relatively large diameter and a relatively long length, for example, a typical suction anchor might be 12 feet in diameter and 60 feet in length. The suction anchor has an open bottom and a top equipped with structure which allows water to be pumped out of the interior of the suction anchor thereby establishing a pressure differential which causes the suction anchor to penetrate the seafloor. The suction anchor is adapted for subsequent removal from the seafloor by pumping water into the interior thereof.

The Hogervorst '641 Patent discloses in FIGURES 1 and 2 a first pumping apparatus and in FIGURE 7 a second apparatus which may be used to effect the flow of water out of or into a suction anchor. Although mentioning structure for clamping the pumping apparatus to the suction anchor, the details of the clamping apparatus are not further disclosed. It is not at all clear from the specification of the Hogervorst '641 Patent that the pumping apparatus described therein can be actuated to effect rapid reversal of the direction of water flow relative to the suction anchor which may be necessary to free the suction anchor from the seafloor in the event that the material into which

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the suction anchor has been installed has become consolidated around the interior and exterior walls thereof. Also, the apparatus disclosed in FIGURE 7 of the Hogervorst '641 Patent for guiding the pumping apparatus downwardly from the surface and into engagement with the suction anchor is not considered adequate for use in deep water installations.

The present invention comprises a pumpskid useful in conjunction with a remotely operated vehicle for installing suction anchors in deep water installations. In accordance with the broader aspects of the invention, the pumpskid is provided with structure for securely clamping the pumpskid in engagement with the suction port of the suction anchor. The pumpskid is provided with remotely operable valving apparatus for causing a pump mounted on the pumpskid to pump water either out of or into the suction anchor as may be required. The valving apparatus may be operated to rapidly reverse the direction of water flow relative to the anchor thereby dislodging a suction anchor which may have become too firmly imbedded in the seafloor.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring to FIGURES 1 through 5, therein is shown a steel suction anchor 70 useful in the practice of the invention. The suction anchor 70 is a right circular cylinder 12 feet in diameter and 60 feet in length, having a wall thickness of 1.5 inches. Skids 71, which may comprise lengths of angle iron or lengths of pipe cut in half longitudinally, are welded to the cylinder comprising the anchor 70 to prevent it from rolling on the deck of an installation vessel.

The suction anchor 70 is open on the lower end 72 and closed at the upper end 74 by a plate 76. A padeye 78, for receiving a mooring line, is attached on an exterior side of suction anchor 70 approximately 40 feet from the top. The top closure plate 76 on the upper end 74 of suction anchor 70 includes ports 82 which allow water to flow through the closure plate 76 as the anchor 70 heaves up and down during lowering to and retrieval from the seafloor. The ports 82 are opened and closed by worm gear actuators 83 which are in turn operated by a manipulator extending from a remote operation vehicle (ROV) 300 which is located relative to the skid 80 by docking posts 84. ROV 300 may comprise a Raycal SEA LION Mk.II heavy work class ROV having 100 horsepower; however any of the various commercially available ROV's having 75 h.p. or more can be used in the practice of the invention.

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Vertical alignment of the anchor 70 is determined using a camera on the ROV 300 which observes a bullseye level 85. The ROV 300 also adjusts the horizontal alignment of the suction anchor 70 by checking the suction anchor's heading with a gyrocompass onboard the ROV. If the horizontal alignment is out of tolerance, the ROV 300 rotates the suction anchor 70 by activating thrusters on the ROV. The placement of the ROV 300 on the outer edge of the closure plate 80 ensures that the ROV's thrusters can apply adequate torque to rotate the suction anchor 70 about its axis.

Padeyes 86 are used to connect the anchor to a recovery bridle. An alternate padeye 87 may be used with a single recovery pendant or with double recovery sling. A suction port 88 having a clamp down hub is engaged by the ROV 300 to effect pumping of water into or out of the anchor 70.

A pumpskid 160 comprising the present invention is shown in FIGURES 6, 7, 8, and 9. The ROV 300 is fitted with the pumpskid 160 which is mounted beneath the ROV. The pumpskid 160 includes a centrifugal pump 162, a hydraulic motor 163 which drives the pump 162, pump manifold valve actuators 164 and 165, and latching actuators 166, all powered and controlled by the hydraulic system of the ROV 300. The pumpskid further includes a male connector 168 for the suction port 88. The male

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connector is provided with O-ring seals to ensure a water-tight connection with the suction port 80. Valves 170 and 172 are operated by actuator 164 and valves 174 and 176 are operated by actuator 165.

5 As is shown in FIGURES 8, 9, and 10, the ROV 300 docks and latches onto the suction anchor 70 and its suction port 88 by engagement of the male connector 168 and by actuating the latching actuators 166. The latching actuators 166
10 comprise hydraulic cylinders which are actuated from the ROV 300. Each latching actuator 166 has a piston rod 178 extending therefrom. The distal end of each piston rod 178 comprises a truncated cone 180. The suction port 88 of the suction anchor 70 has a clamp down ring 182 which is
15 provided with a tapered circumferential slot 184 adapted for mating engagement with the cones 180 to securely clamp the pumpskid 160 and the ROV 300 in engagement with the suction anchor 70.

After the latching actuators have been operated to engage the cones 180 with the tapered slot 184 to secure
20 the pumpskid 160 to the anchor 70, the ROV closes the ports 82. The pump 162 of the pumpskid 160 is started and pumps water out of the interior of the suction anchor 70, reducing the water pressure inside relative to the outside pressure. This is accomplished by means of actuator 164
25 which opens valve 170 and closes valve 172 and actuator 165 which opens valve 174 and closes valve 176, thereby causing

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water to flow through suction port 88, valve 174, pump 162, and valve 170, and then out through a port 188 which is open to the surrounding sea. As will be understood, the mechanical linkage 190 extending between the actuator 164, the valve 170, and the valve 172 assures that whenever valve 170 is open valve 172 is closed, and vice versa. Likewise, the linkage 192 between actuator 164, valve 174, and valve 176 assures that whenever valve 174 is open valve 176 is closed and vice versa.

10 The differential pressure under the action of pump 162 acts as a downward force on the top of the suction anchor 70 pushing the suction anchor further into the seafloor to the desired penetration depth. When the desired penetration has been reached, as determined from a depth monitoring system on the ROV 300, the ROV disconnects from the top of the suction anchor 70. This is accomplished by operation of the latching actuators to withdraw the cones 180 from the tapered slot 184. Next the ROV checks the suction anchor penetration by reading the penetration marks at the mudline. When the suction anchor 70 penetration is found to be within tolerance, the ROV 300 closes the suction port 88 so that all openings in the top of the suction anchor are closed. The ROV 300 then disconnects the lowering line from the recovery buoy 146 and is retrieved to the surface.

Whenever removal of the suction anchor 70 is desired,

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the ROV 300 docks onto the suction anchor top and latches onto the suction port 88. This is accomplished by operating latching actuators 166 to force the cones 180 into the tapered slot 184. As is shown in FIGURE 11, the ROV 300 pumps water into the interior of the suction anchor by means of the pump 162. This is accomplished by operating the actuators 164 and 165 to open valve 176, open valve 172, close valve 174, and close valve 170, thereby causing water to flow through port 188, valve 172, pump 162, valve 176 and port 88 into anchor 70.

Due to the pump 162, the water pressure inside becomes greater than the outside water pressure, and the differential pressure results in an upwards force on the suction anchor top. The upwards force, and the pull on the recovery line pulls the suction anchor out of the seafloor. If too much pump pressure is required to pull the suction anchor 70 out of the seafloor, due to too much consolidation of the soil around and inside the suction anchor, the water flow direction from the pump 162 can be reversed instantaneously by changing the positions of valve actuators 164 and 165. By rapidly changing the water flow direction from pumping in to pumping out, the suction anchor 70 will be alternately pulled out and pushed in. When this is done for some time, the soil in contact with the suction anchor cylinder will liquefy, making it easier to pump and pull the suction anchor out off the soil.

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Suction anchor 70 is raised to the surface by a recovery line and is loaded on an installation vessel using the riser line 50.

5 The pumpskid 160 is provided with a differential pressure gauge 194 which is connected to the male connector 168 by a pressure line 196. The pressure line 194 indicates the difference in the pressure of the water within the connector 168 with respect to the pressure of the water outside of the suction anchor. The ROV 300
10 monitors the gauge 194 during suction anchor installation and removal operations to assure that the differential pressure between the inside and the outside of the suction anchor remains within predetermined limits.

15 The water pumping rate can be adjusted from the ROV 300 by controlling the rate of flow of pressurized hydraulic fluid to the hydraulic motor 163. Reduction in the water flow rate may be required if either the suction anchor penetration rate, or the suction anchor withdrawal rate, or the differential pressure between the interior and
20 the exterior of the suction anchor is too high.

The pumpskid 160 is fitted with syntactic foam buoyancy elements 196 designed for the maximum operating water depth. The buoyancy elements 196 ensure that the pumpskid 160 is slightly buoyant when submerged.

25 Although preferred and alternative embodiments of the invention have been illustrated in the accompanying

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Drawings and described in the foregoing Detailed Description, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements and substitutions of parts and elements without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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WE CLAIM:

1. A pumpskid for use in installing and removing suction anchors from the seafloor comprising:

a frame;

5 a pump mounted on the frame and having an inlet and an outlet;

a male connector mounted on the frame and adapted for engagement with a suction port on the suction anchor;

10 latching means for securing the male connector on the pumpskid in engagement with the suction port on the suction anchor and thereby securing the pumpskid to the suction anchor;

15 piping means connected in fluid communication between the inlet and the outlet of the pump and the male connector and including a port open to the surrounding sea; and

20 valve means mounted in the piping means for selective actuation to cause water flow either into the pump from the sea and hence from the pump through the male connector into the suction anchor or outwardly from the suction anchor through the male connector and through the pump and hence into the sea.

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2. The pumpskid according to Claim 1 further including a hydraulic motor mounted on the frame for driving the pump.

3. The pumpskid according to Claim 1 further including an O-ring extending around the periphery of the male connector for engagement with the suction port to form a water-tight seal.

4. The pumpskid according to Claim 1 wherein the latching means comprises a plurality of latching pins and a plurality of hydraulic actuators each individual to one of the latching pins for selective actuation to extend the latching pins into engagement with the suction port thereby securing the male connector in engagement therewith and for retractment to disengage the male connector from the suction port.

5

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5. The pumpskid according to Claim 1 wherein the piping means includes a first portion extending in fluid communication between the inlet and outlet of the pump and having the port open to the surrounding sea included therein, and a second portion connected in fluid communication between the inlet of the outlet of the pump and having the male connector included therein;

wherein the valve means include a first valve mounted in the first portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the port in fluid communication with the inlet of the pump, a second valve included in the first portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the port in fluid communication with the outlet of the pump, a third valve included in the second portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the male connector in fluid communication with the inlet of the pump, and a fourth valve included in the second portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the male connector in fluid communication with the outlet of the pump; and

further including linkage means for opening the first valve when the second valve is closed, and vice versa, and for opening the third valve when the fourth valve is closed, and vice versa.

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6. A pumpskid for use in installation removing suction anchors from the sea floor comprising:

a frame;

5 a pump mounted on the frame and having an inlet and an outlet;

a hydraulic motor mounted on the frame for driving the pump;

a male connector mounted on the frame and adapted for engagement with a suction port on the suction anchor;

10 an O-ring extending around the periphery of the male connector for engagement with the suction port to effect a water-tight seal therebetween;

a plurality of latching pins slidably mounted on the frame;

15 a plurality of hydraulic actuators mounted on the frame for selectively actuating the latching pins to engage the suction port on the suction port thereby securing the pumpskid skid in engagement with suction anchor and for retracting the latching pins to permit disengagement of the
20 male connector from the suction port on the suction anchor thereby releasing the connection between the pumpskid and the suction anchor;

25 piping means including a first portion connected in fluid communication between the inlet and the outlet of the pump and including a port open to the surrounding sea and

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a second portion connected in fluid communication between the inlet and the outlet of the pump and extending to and from the male connection;

30 valve means including a first valve included in the first portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the port in fluid communication with the inlet of the pump, a second valve included in the first portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the port in fluid communication with the outlet of the pump, a
35 third valve included in the second portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the male connector in fluid communication with inlet of the pump, and a fourth valve included in the second portion of the piping means for selective actuation to connect the male connector in
40 fluid communication with the inlet of the pump; and

linkage means connected between the first valve and the second valve and between the third valve and the fourth valve for opening the first valve when second valve is closed and vice versa, and for opening the third valve when
45 the fourth valve is closed and vice versa.

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PUMPSKID FOR SUCTION ANCHORS

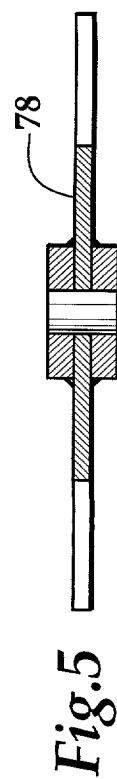
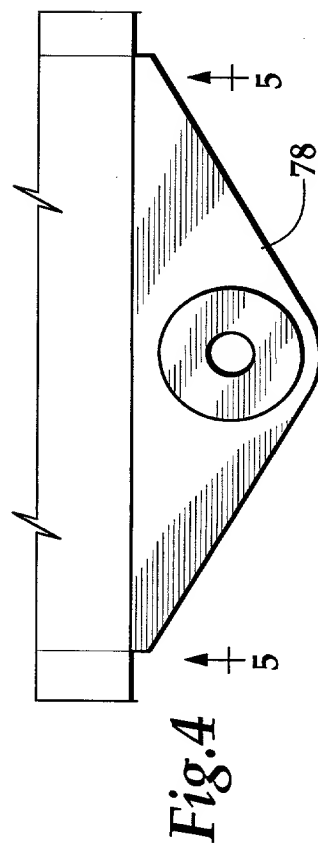
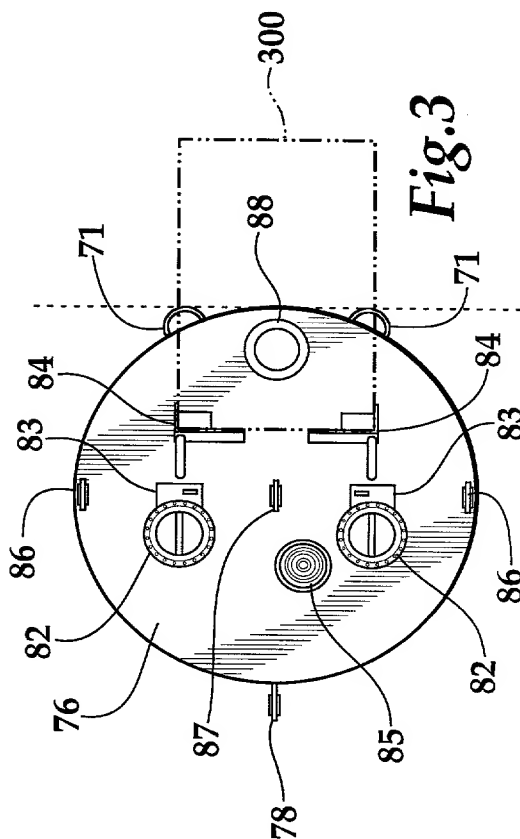
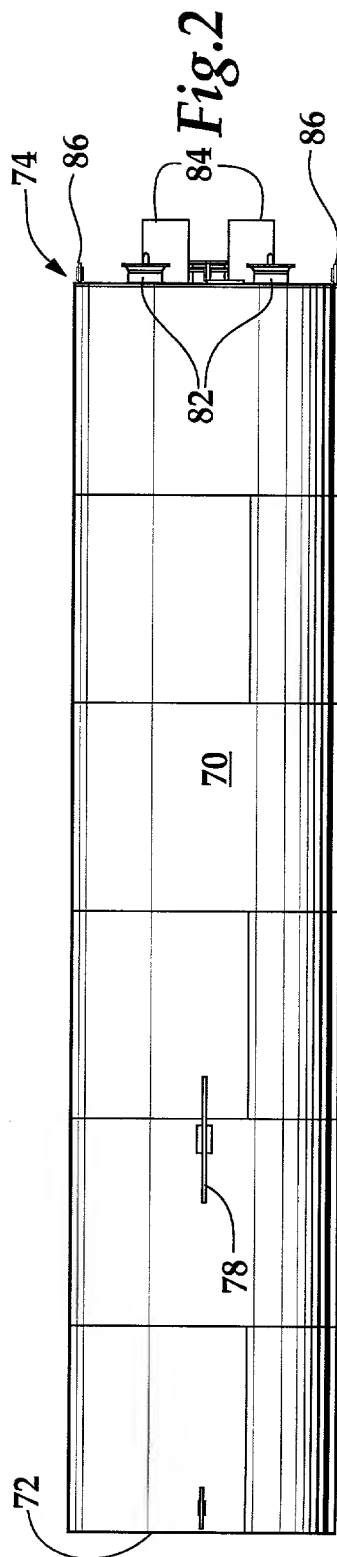
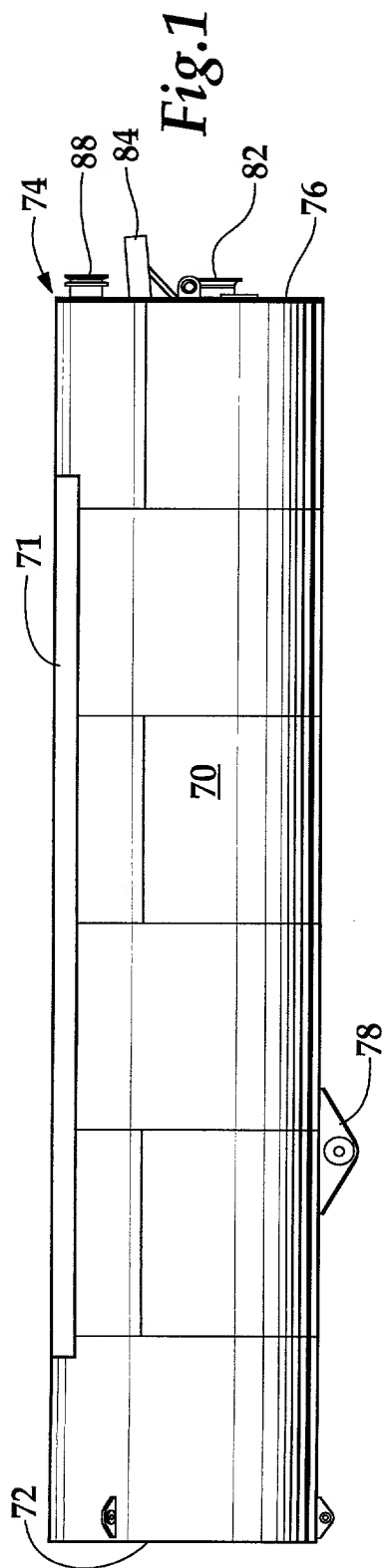
ABSTRACT

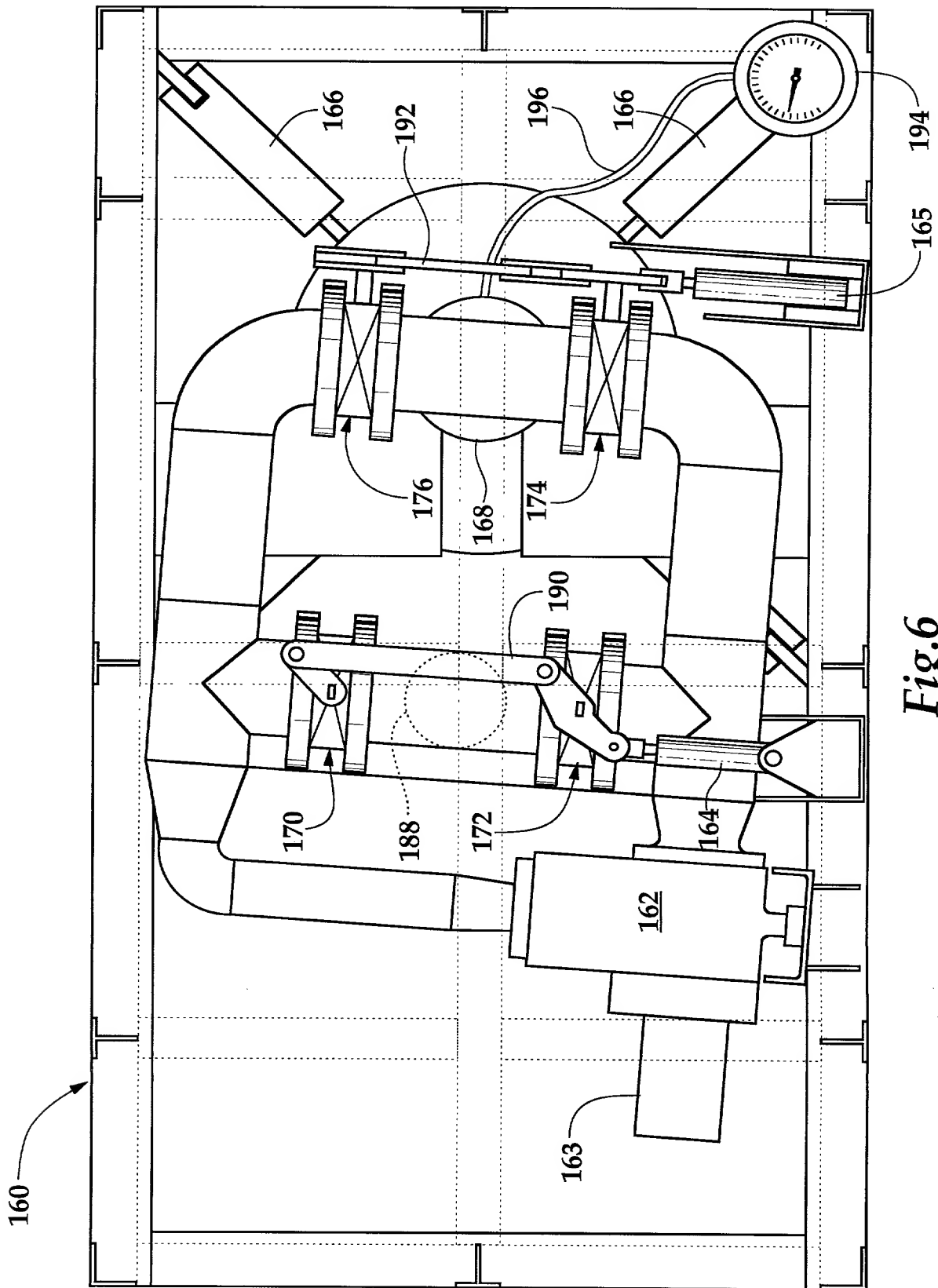
5 A pumpskid comprises a frame adapted for connection to
a remotely operated vehicle for positioning thereby. A
male connector mounted on the frame is adapted for
engagement with the suction port on a suction anchor.
Clamping apparatus is provided for securing the male
connector in engagement with the suction port of the
suction anchor and thereby clamping the pumpskid in
engagement with the suction anchor. A pump mounted on the
10 frame is connected in fluid communication with the male
connector by piping sections which include a port open to
the surrounding sea. Valves and valve actuators are
provided for causing the pump to cause water flow out of or
into the suction anchor, as required.

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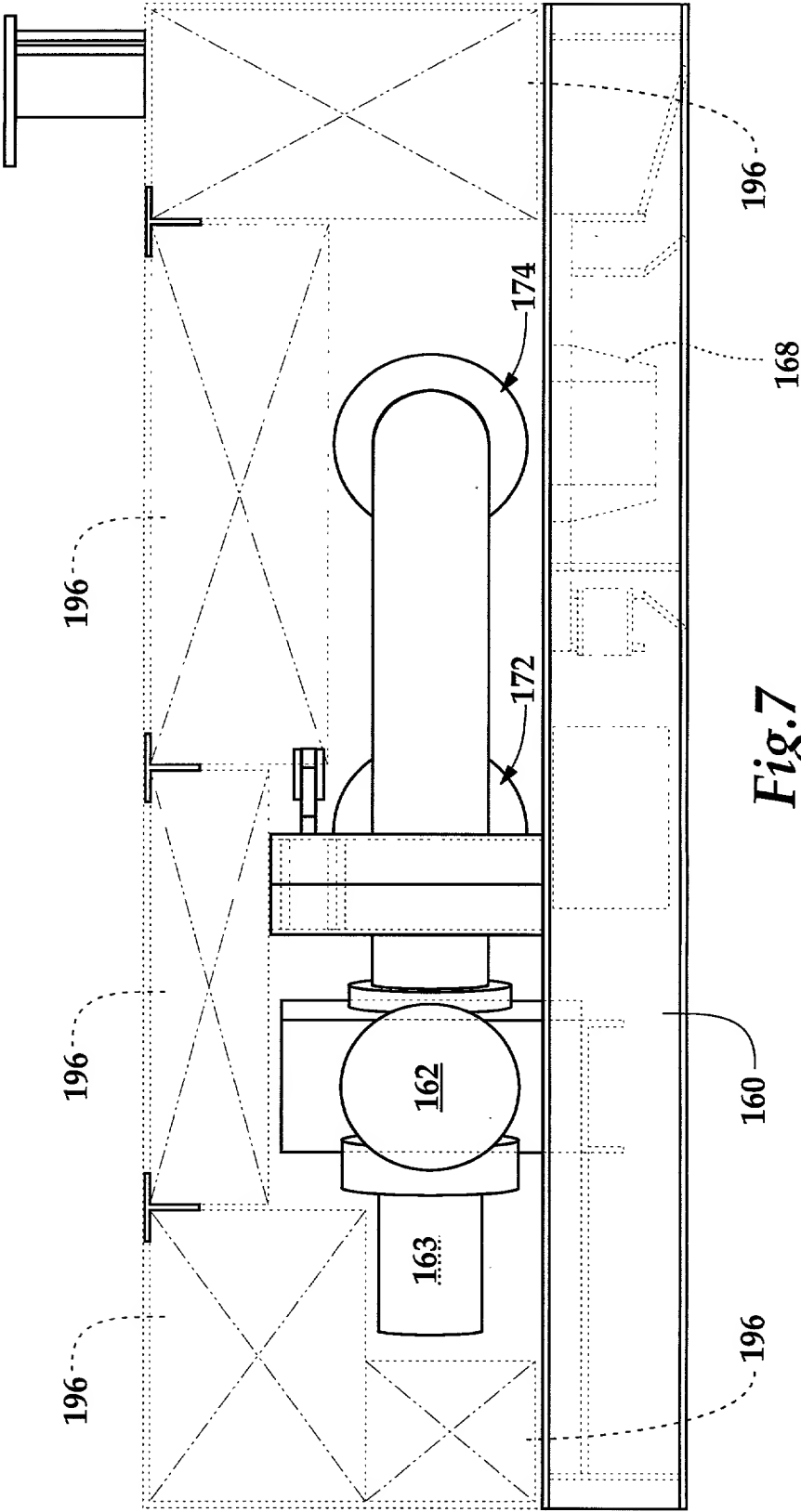
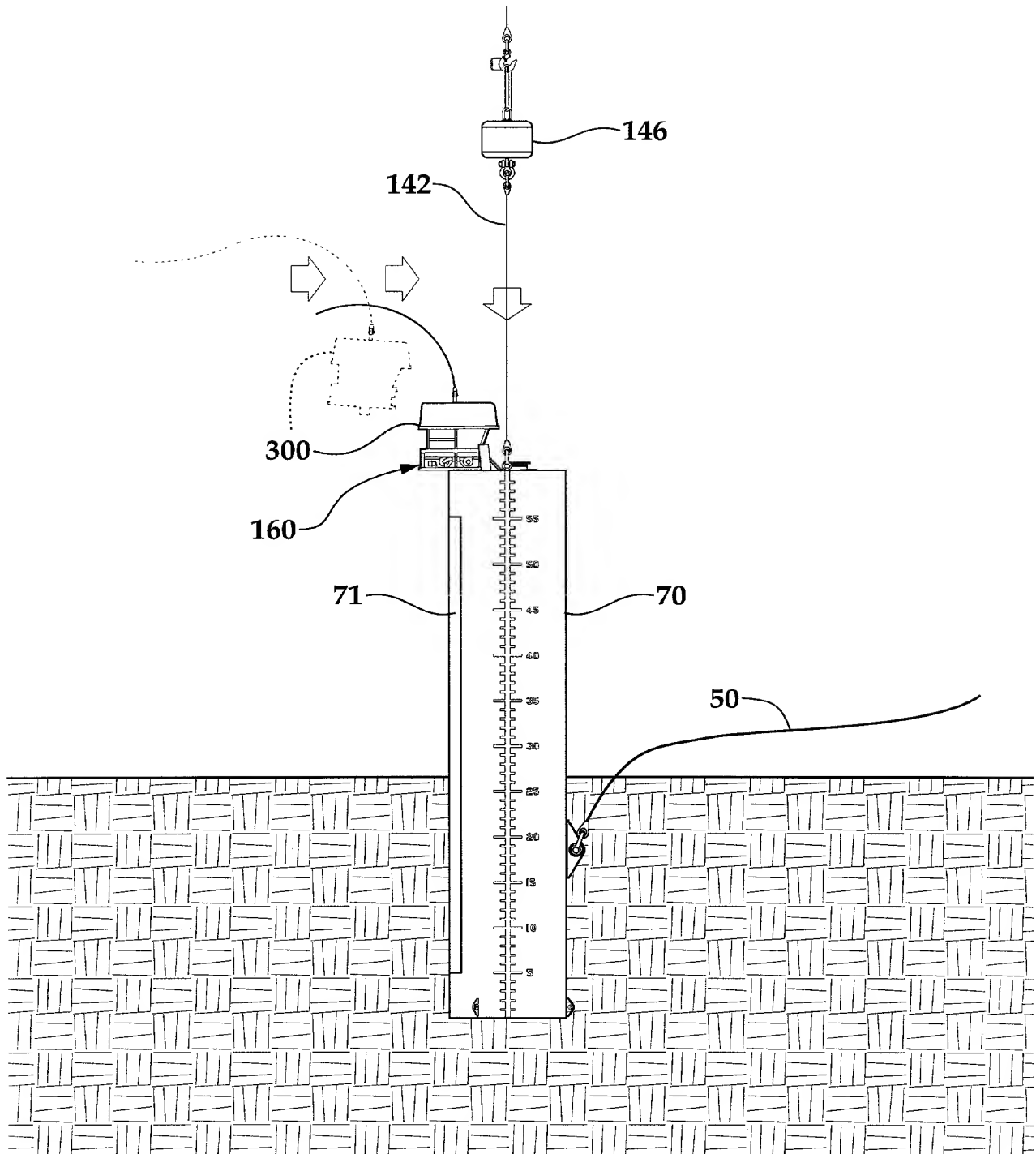


Fig. 7



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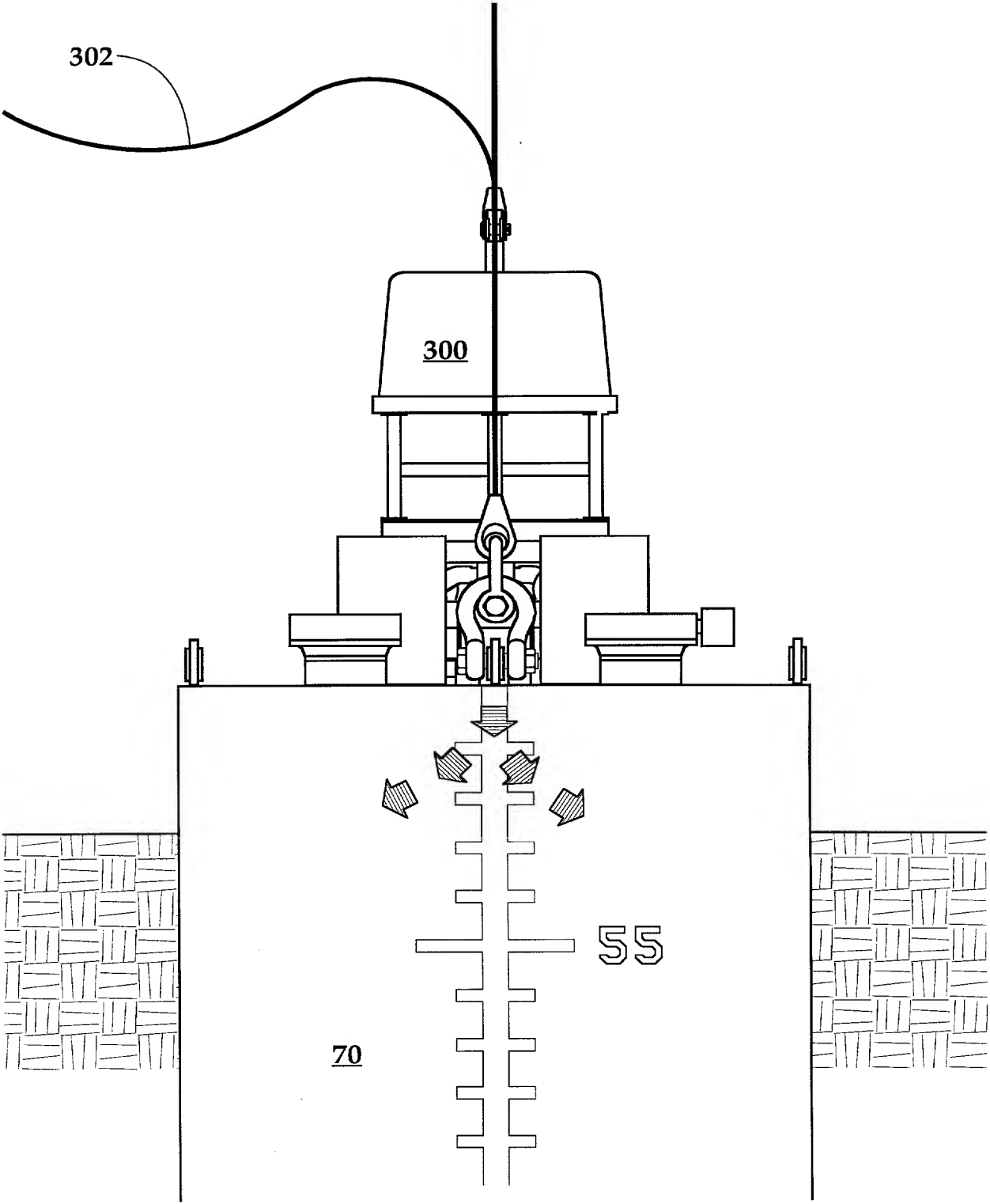


Fig.11

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of the firm of GARDERE & WYNNE, L.L.P., my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and to file and prosecute any international patent application filed thereon before any international authorities under the Patent Cooperation Treaty;

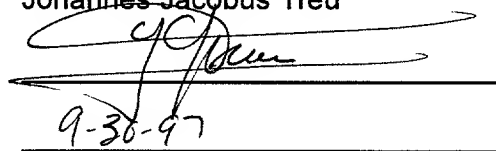
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8. We hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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Inventor's Signature:


9-30-97

Date:


Post Office Address:

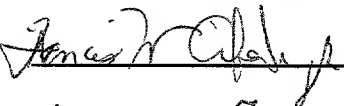
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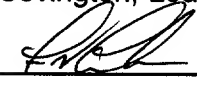
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